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2H V4764  
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# Animal Welfare Enforcement

Fiscal Year 1992

Report of the  
Secretary of  
Agriculture to  
the President  
of the Senate  
and the Speaker  
of the House of  
Representatives



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

APHIS 41-35-020



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Issued June 1993

## Contents

Report of 1992 Activities	2
Summary	2
Animal Welfare Accomplishments for FY 1992	3
Legislative History	4
Regulations	4
Expenditures for FY 1992	4
Organization and Administration of the AWA	5
APHIS/REAC Headquarters Activities	5
APHIS/REAC Field Activities	5
Training	5
Licensing and Registration	6
Research Facilities	6
Reports From Research Facilities	7
Animal Exhibitors	8
Carriers and Intermediate Handlers	9
Licensed Dealers	10
Summary of Inspections	11
Prelicensing Inspections	11
Compliance Inspections	11
Inspections of Animals in Transit	11
Complaints	12
Violations and Investigations	12
Liaison With Other Federal Agencies	12
Other Activities	13
Public Information	13
Public Correspondence	13
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests	13
Legislative Recommendations	13
Glossary of Terms	14

## Appendix

Table 1. Number of Licensees and Registrants	15
Table 2. Animals Used in Experimentation	16
Table 3. Animals Used in Experimentation No Pain—No drugs	17
Table 4. Animals Used in Experimentation, With Pain—With Drugs	18
Table 5. Animals Used in Experimentation, With Pain—No Drugs	19

## Attachments

*Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Dealers*  
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Research Facilities*  
*Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Exhibitors*  
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Exhibitors*  
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Carriers and  
Intermediate Handlers*



## Report of 1992 Activities

Each year, the Secretary of Agriculture reports on administration and enforcement activities of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) as required by Section 25 of the AWA. Furthermore, Section 25 states that: "(t)his report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

The present report covers fiscal year (FY) 1992, which began October 1, 1991, and ended September 30, 1992.

### Summary

The FY 1992 Animal Welfare Program had essentially the same budget as in FY 1991. However, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) unit increased inspections by 29 percent. REAC field personnel conducted 17,764 compliance inspections and reinspections (which does not include preclicensing and carrier inspections<sup>1</sup>) at 9,483 facilities and sites. With the addition of preclicensing and carrier inspections, the total number of inspections increased to 22,827, or 27 percent over that of FY 1991 (18,003). Furthermore, the average number of

inspections per site in FY 1992 increased to 1.87, compared to 1.40 in FY 1991<sup>2</sup>. Also in FY 1992, the number of investigations of violators conducted, cases submitted, cases resolved, and sanctions imposed all increased significantly.

In FY 1992, APHIS/REAC continued its efforts to increase the quality of inspection by presenting 6 training courses to 196 participants. The number of field inspectors (veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors) remained constant at 86.

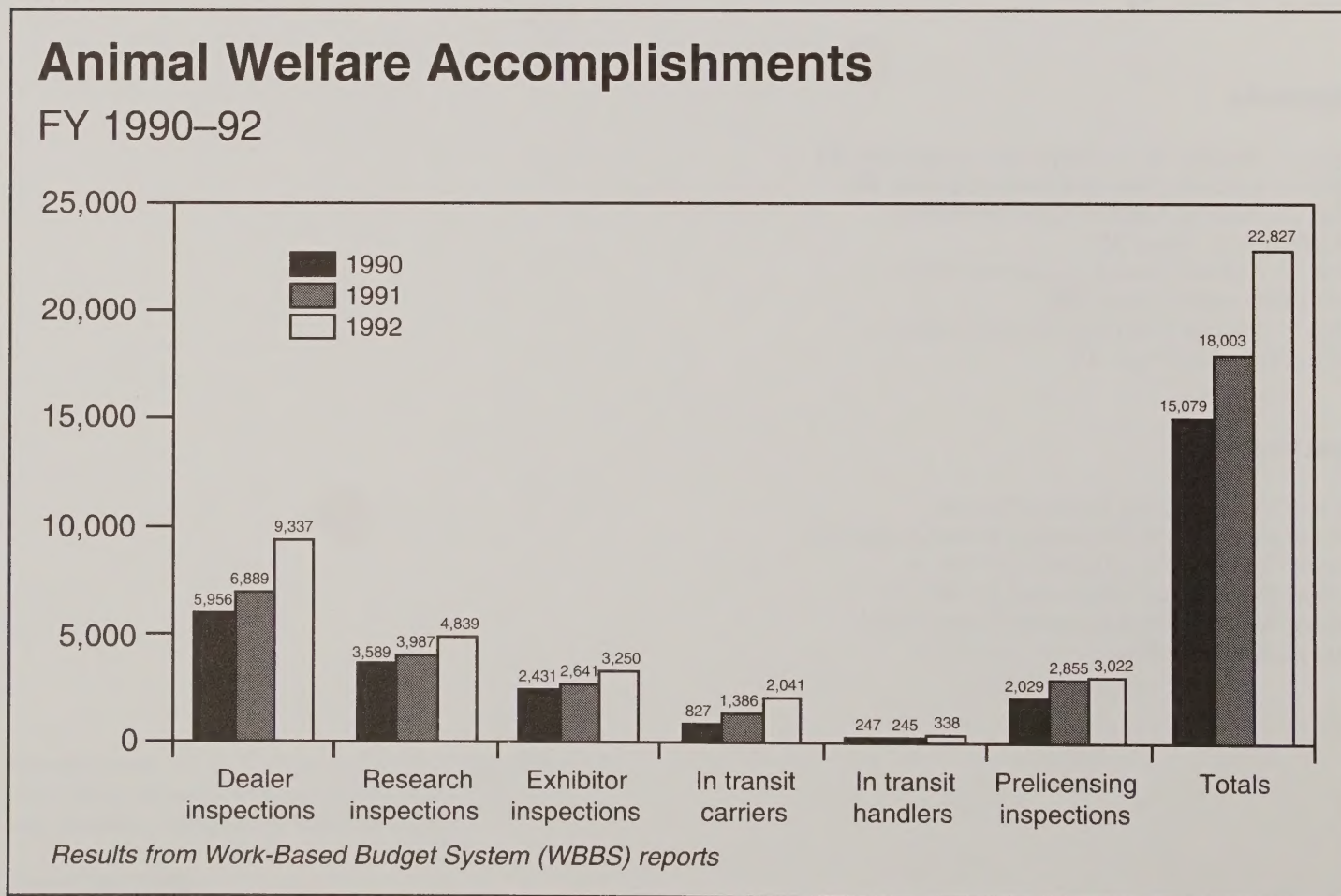
The data in this publication indicate that the Animal Care unit of REAC is continually improving the overall efficiency of the inspection force.

The following tabulations and charts 1 and 2 graphically show FY 1992 APHIS/REAC accomplishments.

<sup>1</sup>Carrier inspections are not included in this number because the total number of sites is in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year. Preclicensing inspections are excluded because they are not compliance inspections.

<sup>2</sup>In the FY 1991 Animal Welfare Enforcement report, carrier inspection numbers were accidentally included in this category. The adjusted site inspection rate should be 1.40 instead of the 1.54 reported.

Chart 1





## Animal Welfare Accomplishments for FY 1992

	Number of sites	Inspection rate per site	Number of inspections	Percent increase in inspections from FY 1991
<b>Compliance Inspections<sup>1</sup></b>				
Dealers	4,324	2.16	9,337	36
Research facilities	3,205	1.51	4,839	21
Exhibitors	1,672	1.94	3,250	23
In transit handlers	282	1.20	338	38
Totals	9,483	1.87	17,764	29

<sup>1</sup>The total compliance inspections do not include precicensing and carrier inspection. Precicensing inspections are "announced" inspections. Compliance inspections are "unannounced" inspections/reinspections. Because the number of carrier sites can be in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year, their inspections are not calculated into the total compliance inspections.

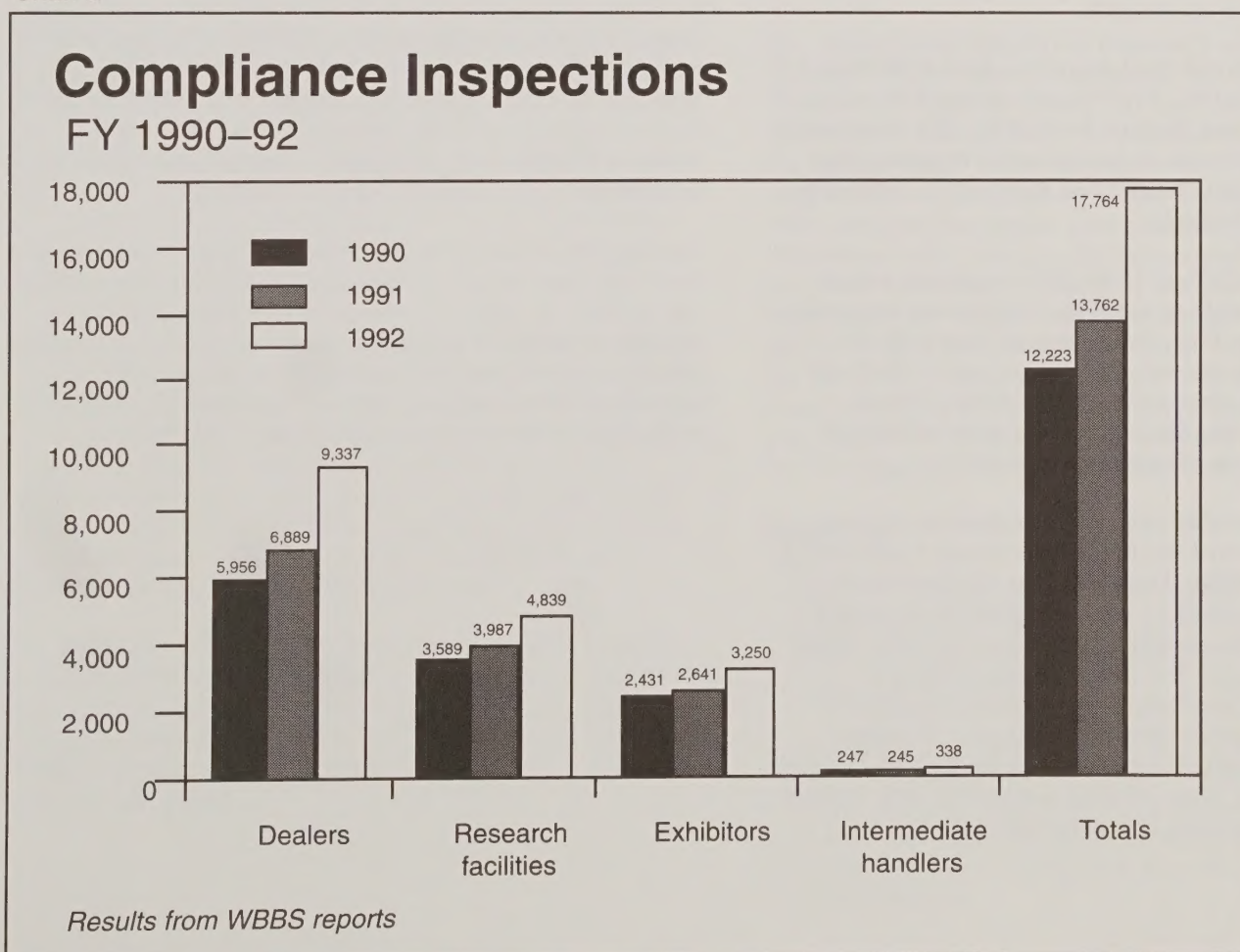
	Number of sites	Inspection rate per site	Number of inspections	Percent increase in inspections from FY 1991
<b>Those Inspections Not Included in the Calculations for Compliance Inspection</b>				
In transit carriers	<sup>2</sup> 136	NA	2,041	47
Precicensing inspections	NA	NA	3,022	6

### Total of All Inspections

Overall totals	—	—	22,827	27
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<sup>2</sup>Transportation Carrier Sites is a category representing commercial airlines. Each airline may have two or more animal transportation "sites" at each airport it serves. Due to frequent changes in airline activities and other factors, the number of sites is constantly changing. REAC inspectors concentrate most of their efforts on major airports.

Chart 2





## Number of compliance inspections made during FY 1990-92:

FY	Total facilities (sites)	Total inspections <sup>1</sup>	Site inspection rate
1992	7,751 (9,483)	<sup>1</sup> 17,764	1.87
1991	7,811 (9,832)	<sup>2</sup> 13,762	1.40
1990	7,555 (9,319)	<sup>1</sup> 13,050	1.40

<sup>1</sup>Total calculated numbers and rates do not include precicensing or carrier inspections. Because they are "announced" inspections, precicensing inspections are not considered compliance inspections. Carrier inspections are not included because the number of sites varies greatly from year to year.

<sup>2</sup>In the FY 1991 Animal Welfare Enforcement report, carrier inspection numbers were accidentally included in this category. The correct inspection number is 13,762. The site inspection rate should be 1.40 instead of the 1.54 reported in FY 91.

## Legislative History

In 1966, Congress enacted Public Law 89-544, known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. This law regulated dealers who handle dogs and cats, as well as laboratories that use dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates in research.

The first amendment to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was passed in 1970 (P.L. 91-579) and changed the name of the law to the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). This amendment authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate other warmblooded animals when used in research, exhibition, or the wholesale pet trade.

An amendment in 1976 (P.L. 94-279) prohibited animal fighting ventures and regulated the commercial transportation of animals. In 1985, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act was enacted as part of the Food Security Act and further amended the AWA. These amendments required the Secretary to issue additional standards for the use of animals in research.

In 1990, injunctive relief and pet protection provisions were passed as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. The injunctive relief provision authorized the Secretary to seek an injunction to stop a licensed entity from continuing to violate the AWA while charges are pending. The pet protection provision mandates that the Secretary issue additional regulations pertaining to random source dogs and cats. (Random source means "dogs and cats obtained from animal pounds or shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise them on his or her premises.")

## Regulations

The Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act was passed as part of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198). That law amended the AWA and required the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate standards for the exercise of dogs and for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Additional requirements of the 1985 amendments included the establishment of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at research facilities; standards to ensure that pain and distress are minimized and that anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizers are used appropriately; and standards that require a researcher to consider alternatives to painful procedures. In order to implement the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, the final regulations for Parts 1 and 2 were published on August 31, 1989; those for Part 3 were published on February 15, 1991.

Revised standards for guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits were published in final form in the *Federal Register* on July 15, 1990, and became effective on August 15, 1990. These standards increased the minimum space requirements and provided additional requirements to protect animals being transported via common carrier.

On April 5, 1990, USDA/APHIS published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its intent to regulate horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition. The final rule became effective on June 4, 1990. Until specific regulations can be promulgated, the standards in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subpart F, for "other warm-blooded animals" will be applied. Specific regulations for farm animals are currently being considered.

The Pet Protection Act was passed by Congress as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (November 18, 1990). It sets specific holding periods for animals in public or private pounds or shelters and requires certification that the holding period has been met. The regulations for this Act, proposed on November 15, 1991, were in the final approval process at the close of FY 1992.



## Expenditures for FY 1992

The FY 1992 Animal Welfare program obligated \$9,594,000, including \$500,000 devoted to funding Regulatory Enforcement activities related to animal welfare. The tabulation below indicates the AWA expenditures for FY 1992 and the preceding 2 fiscal years.

### *Expenditures for Animal Welfare, FY 1990-92*

FY	Annual expenditures		
	Animal welfare	Regulatory enforcement	Total
	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)
1992	\$9.094	\$0.5	\$9.594
1991	\$8.967	\$0.5	\$9.467
1990	\$7.527	NA	\$7.527

NA = Prior to FY 1991, Regulatory Enforcement expenditures related to animal welfare were included in the Animal Welfare program.

## Organization and Administration of the AWA

USDA is charged with developing and implementing regulations to support the AWA. These regulations, which appear in 9 CFR, Parts 1-3, provide minimum standards for the care and handling of covered animals. Included are requirements for handling, housing, feeding, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extreme weather, veterinary care, and separation of species when necessary. Birds, laboratory rats, and laboratory mice are currently excluded from these regulations, but legal action pending at the end of FY 1992 may cause their inclusion.

Within USDA, APHIS is responsible for administering the AWA. The REAC unit of APHIS has direct responsibility for administration of this program. REAC was established within APHIS in 1988 to administer and enforce the AWA and the Horse Protection Act.

The Animal Care component of APHIS/REAC allows APHIS to give exclusive attention and visibility to the Animal Care program. Employees of Animal Care devote 100 percent of their efforts to animal care. These personnel are highly qualified and have an excellent professional support system and communication network. All of these individuals are highly trained, and some have specialized interest and expertise in such areas as the care of laboratory animals, zoo animals, and marine mammals.

The Regulatory Enforcement component of APHIS/REAC brings together the professional investigators of the agency into a single unit. Regulatory enforcement is an integral part of an overall approach to achieving compliance with APHIS regulations through sound enforcement and strong educational efforts.

## APHIS/REAC Headquarters Activities

The assistant deputy administrator for Animal Care supervises the inspection field force and the director of the Animal Care staff. That staff provides technical support and assists in developing program direction, goals, priorities, policies, procedures, and regulations to carry out the Animal Care program effectively and efficiently. The Animal Care staff serves as the source of the agency's expertise in the areas of laboratory animals and research facilities, horse protection, exhibition animals, and animal dealers.

In cooperation with APHIS' Recruitment and Development group, the Animal Care staff provides program training for Animal Care personnel. The staff also cooperates with other Federal agencies in enforcing the AWA and in maintaining liaison and working relations with regulated professional groups, industry organizations, humane groups, and other concerned groups and individuals.

The Regulatory Enforcement staff has the enforcement function for all APHIS programs. This includes, but is not limited to, investigation of violations of the AWA regulations, the documentation of evidence, and the development of alleged violation cases for prosecution. Regulatory Enforcement personnel work closely with USDA's Office of the General Counsel in the prosecution of violators.

## APHIS/REAC Field Activities

The Animal Care program is regionally administered through sector offices in Annapolis, MD; Minneapolis, MN; Sacramento, CA; Fort Worth, TX; and Tampa, FL. Each sector office is responsible for administering the AWA in the specific States within its jurisdiction. Based at each sector office is a supervisory veterinary medical officer who manages the Animal Care program and a supervisory investigator who manages the Regulatory Enforcement program. Licensing, registration, and investigation of complaints and alleged violations are accomplished by APHIS/REAC administrative, technical, and clerical employees also based at the sector offices. The Animal Care field force consists of veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors. Regulatory Enforcement field personnel are investigators who perform compliance investigations.

## Training

During FY 1992, the Recruitment and Development staff and the Animal Care staff developed and presented 6 formal training courses for 196 field personnel at various locations across the country.

In FY 1992, 136 REAC personnel completed 1 of 4 training courses on dealer recordkeeping, 30 employees completed 1 course on basic animal care, and 30 employees completed 1 course on water quality for marine mammals. The instructors included experts from Federal agencies and the private sector.



Also in FY 1992, the Animal Care staff developed and implemented the Exhibition Animal Internship Program. It provides specialized training for two Animal Care employees annually in exhibition-animal husbandry and management. A field veterinary medical officer participates in a 13-week program, and an animal care inspector participates in a 7-week program. They spend varying amounts of time at zoological institutions working with the staff and studying the operations and management of zoos and aquariums. Curriculum development involves coordinated liaison with the member institutions of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums who also are actively participating in the implementation and further development of the program. This pilot program will be completed in FY 1993.

## Licensing and Registration

The AWA regulations require the licensing of animal dealers, exhibitors, and operators of animal auction sales where animals regulated under the AWA are sold. Licenses are valid unless the licensee terminates the license voluntarily or fails to renew it, or if the license is suspended or revoked by an Administrative Law Judge in an enforcement proceeding. The Department terminates licenses that are not renewed within the time requirements

set forth in the regulations. Following the investigation of an alleged violation, a license may be revoked or suspended by an Administrative Law Judge after notice and opportunity for a hearing. Licensing fees for dealers and exhibitors are determined by a graduated schedule listed in the regulations [9 CFR 2.6(5)(c)]. Dealers pay between \$30 and \$750, and exhibitors pay between \$30 and \$300 per year. These fees are deposited as "miscellaneous receipts" in the U.S. Treasury.

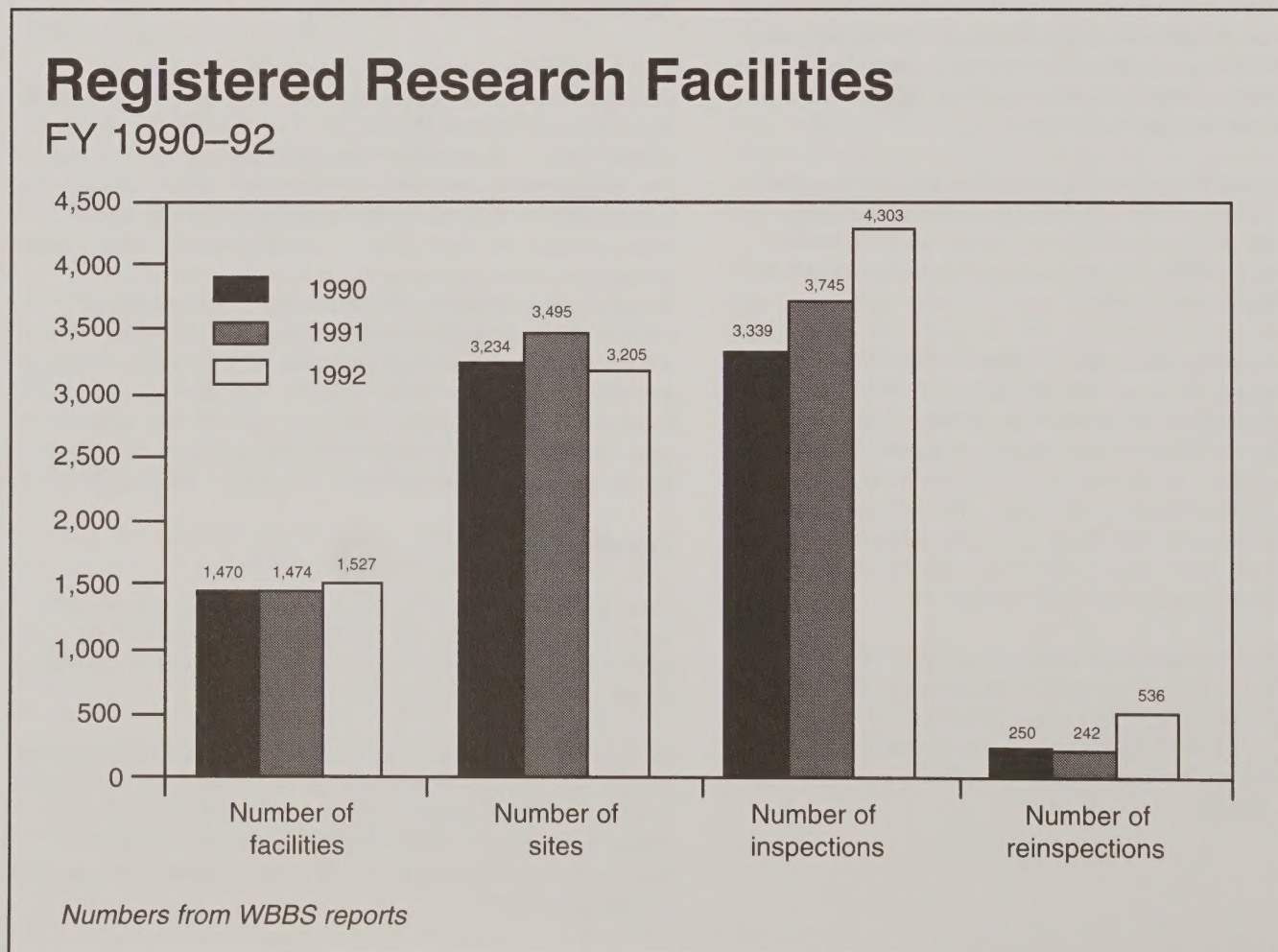
The AWA also requires all carriers, intermediate handlers, exhibitors not subject to licensing, and non-Federal research facilities to register with the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no charge to register.

## Research Facilities

Research facilities include hospitals, colleges and universities, diagnostic laboratories, and many private firms in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. The list includes both Federal and non-Federal research facilities.

All research facilities are required to comply with the AWA's regulations. Even though Federal facilities are not registered or inspected under the AWA, they are responsible for maintaining compliance with the AWA's regula-

Chart 3





tions and standards. The AWA requires that non-Federal research facilities receive at least one unannounced inspection per year to determine compliance. This rate of inspection was accomplished in FY 1992. Listed below are the number of active and inactive registered research facilities for FY 1990–92. Chart 3 shows the number of inspections of research facilities for FY 1990–92.

#### Registered Research Facilities, FY 1990–92

FY	Total sites	Active facilities	Inactive facilities	Additional sites
1992	3,205	1,473	54	1,678
1991	3,495	1,391	83	2,021
1990	3,234	1,470	NA	1,764

#### Reports From Research Facilities

Each research facility registered under the AWA and each Federal research facility is required to submit an annual report, signed and certified by the Institutional Official, covering the previous fiscal year. The report lists the number and species of animals used in research, testing, and experimentation, and it indicates whether pain-relieving drugs were administered. If such drugs were not administered, the report must explain why the use of pain-relieving drugs would have interfered with the research or experiment. The report must also assure that professionally acceptable standards, including the appropriate use of pain-relieving drugs, were followed; that each principal investigator considered alternatives to painful procedures; and that the facility adhered to the regulations under the AWA and that any exception to such adherence was justified by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

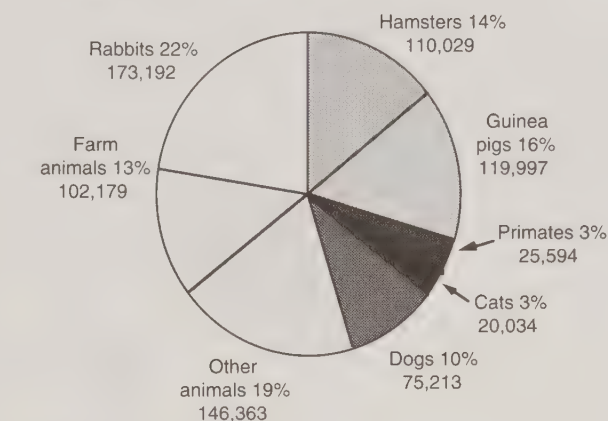
In FY 1992, 2,134,182 warmblooded animals were used in research, testing, or experimentation. This number excludes birds, rats, mice, and farm animals used in agricultural research. Chart 4 shows the number and species of animals used in research for FY 1992. Chart 5 shows the number and percentages of animals used in research that involved no pain or distress, or where the pain was alleviated with drugs, or where there was pain with no drugs used because of interference with the research or test results. The tables in the appendix contain further details.

In FY 1992, there were 82 research facilities whose data are not included in this report because they either submitted their report too late or did not submit a report. It is a violation of the AWA for a facility, whether active or inactive, not to submit a timely report. The violating parties are subject to legal action.

Chart 4

### Animals Used in Research, Experiments, Testing, and Teaching

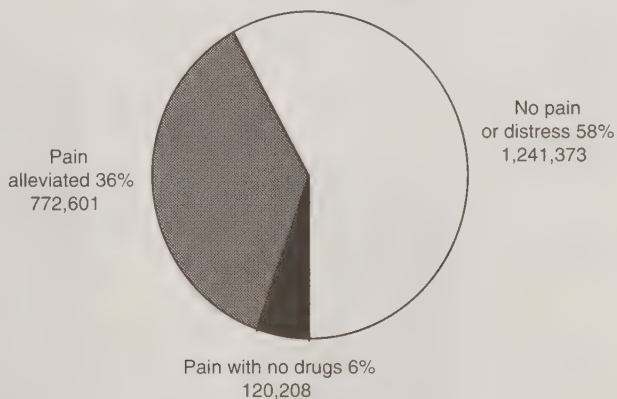
FY 1992



Results from APHIS Form 7023

Chart 5

### Animal Experiencing Pain, Pain Relief, or No Pain During Experiments



Results from APHIS Form 7023

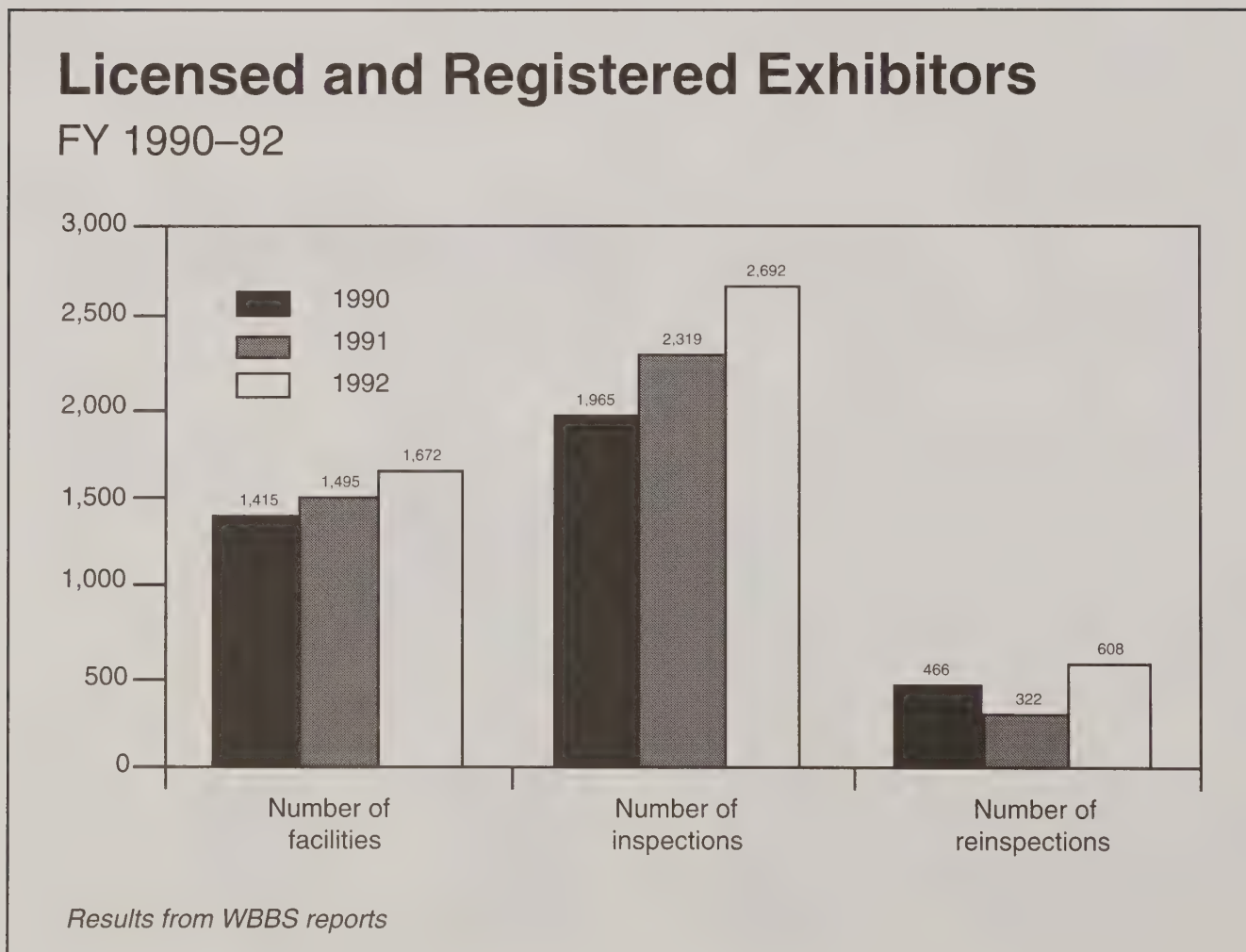
## Animal Exhibitors

Licensed exhibitors operate animal acts, carnivals, circuses, public zoos, roadside zoos, and marine mammal displays. Most of the animals exhibited are wild or exotic species not native to the United States, e.g., nonhuman primates, hoof stock, carnivores, and wild rodents. Domestic farm animals maintained by these exhibitors are included as well. During FY 1992, 1,618 exhibitors held USDA licenses, and 54 were registered. Licensed exhibitors are those entities that either obtain or dispose of animals in commerce or exhibit them for compensation. Registered exhibitors do not buy, sell, or transport animals and do not accept compensation. Listed below are the number of exhibitors regulated during FY 1990–92. Chart 6 shows the number of inspections for that same period. APHIS Animal Care personnel conducted 1.94 inspections per exhibitor facility during FY 1992 as compared with 1.77 in FY 1991.

### *Regulated Exhibitors, FY 1990–92*

FY	Total	Exhibitors	
		Licensed	Registered
1992	1,672	1,618	54
1991	1,495	1,444	51
1990	1,415	1,370	45

Chart 6





## Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

Carriers registered with USDA include airlines, motor freight lines, railroads, and other shipping lines. Registered intermediate handlers include ground freight handlers.

Intermediate handlers usually provide services for animals between consignor and carrier and from carrier to consignee. They also care for animals delayed in transit.

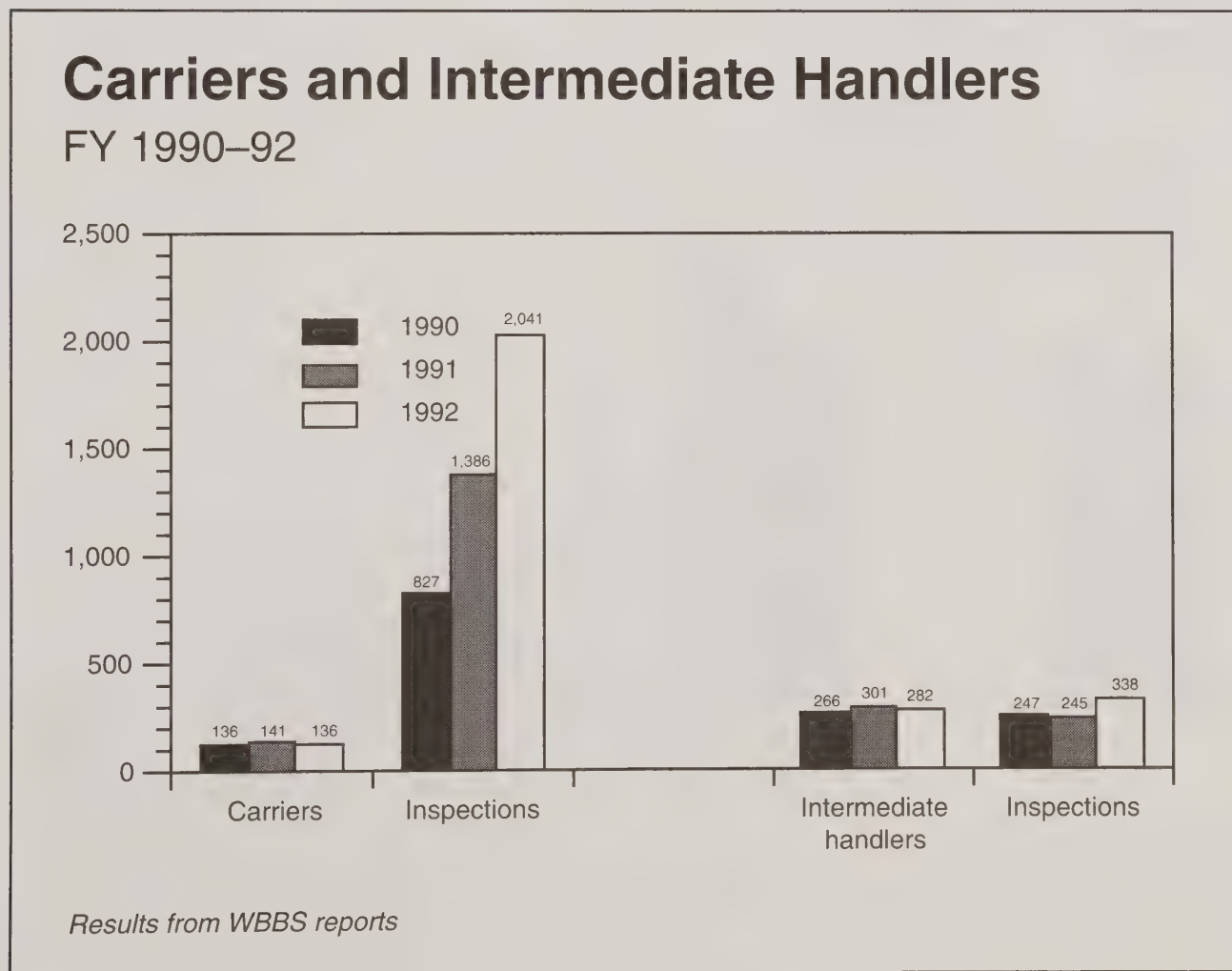
The number of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for the past 3 years is listed to the right. The number of carrier and intermediate handler inspections is shown on chart 7.

### *Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers, FY 1990-92*

FY	Registered carriers <sup>1</sup>	Intermediate handlers
1992	136	282
1991	141	301
1990	136	266

<sup>1</sup>The site count for carriers is based on the number of transportation companies under regulation. The actual number of sites held by these companies is in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year.

Chart 7



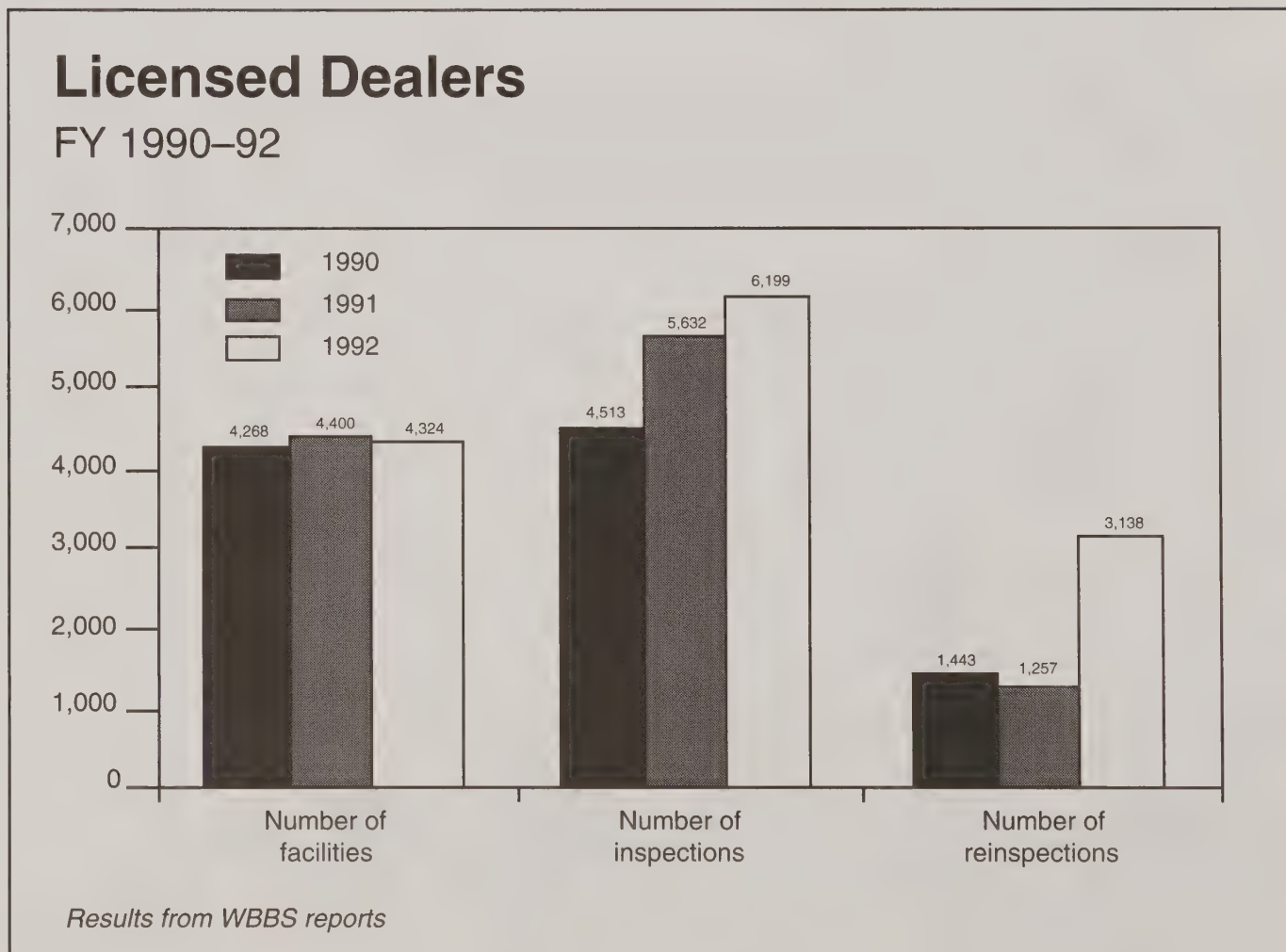
## Licensed Dealers

Persons selling regulated animals for research or teaching, wild or exotic animals for exhibition or pets, or pet animals at the *wholesale level* must be licensed by APHIS/REAC. There are two classes of licensees. The A class licensees are breeders and deal only in animals that they breed and raise. The B class licensees include brokers, bunchers, and operators of auction sales. The number of licensed dealers for FY 1990–92 is listed to the right. The number of dealer inspections for the same period is shown on chart 8. The per-year inspection rate for FY 1992 is 2.16, compared to 1.57 for FY 1991. Prelicensing inspections are excluded from this total because they are not compliance inspections. The total prelicensing inspections for dealers in FY 1992 was 2,104.

### Licensed Dealers, FY 1990–92

FY	Total	Dealers Class A	Class B
1992	4,324	3,334	990
1991	4,400	3,496	904
1990	4,268	3,323	945

Chart 8





## Summary of Inspections

APHIS/REAC performs preclicensing inspections because license applicants are required by law to be in full compliance with regulations and standards before a license is issued. After a license has been issued, APHIS performs unannounced inspections and reinspections to ensure continued compliance with the AWA. Reinspections are followup inspections conducted on those facilities that were found to have one or more violations.

In FY 1992, APHIS conducted 3,022 preclicensing inspections, 17,764 compliance inspections, and 2,041 carrier compliance inspections, for a total of 22,827 inspections performed. This is an increase of 27 percent over the total inspections (18,003) of FY 1991.

### Preclicensing Inspections

The number of preclicensing inspections performed by APHIS/REAC for FY 1990–92 is listed below. Preclicensing inspections increased by 6 percent over the numbers for FY 1991.

#### *Preclicensing Inspections of Dealers and Exhibitors, FY 1990–92*

FY	Preclicensing inspections
1992	3,022
1991	2,855
1990	2,029

### Compliance Inspections

APHIS/REAC routinely makes unannounced inspections of all licensees and registrants to ascertain compliance with the regulations. If conditions are discovered that are not in compliance with the regulations during the inspections, REAC establishes a deadline for correction of these items. Inspectors are required to make a reinspection following the deadline date for correction. If the conditions remain uncorrected, REAC documents them for possible legal action. Listed at the top of the right-hand column are the number of compliance inspections (including reinspections) for dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, and intermediate handlers for FY 1990–92 (does not include numbers for preclicensing or carrier inspections). Compliance inspections increased by 29 percent over those of FY 1991.

#### *Compliance Inspections, FY 1990–92*

FY	Compliance inspections
1992	17,764
1991	<sup>1</sup> 13,762
1990	13,050

<sup>1</sup>Because of an error in reporting, the total compliance inspection number was incorrectly reported as 15,148 in the FY 1991 Animal Welfare Enforcement report. By mistake, this number included 1,386 carrier inspections.

### Inspections of Animals in Transit

APHIS/REAC conducts unannounced inspections of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for animals in transit. Registrants are required to refuse animals if the shipper does not meet regulatory standards. REAC inspectors perform unannounced inspections at airports and intermediate handler facilities to ensure humane care and handling of animals in transit—especially to ensure that animals are provided care when there is a delay involved. Inspectors concentrate their efforts on times when animals are present for inspections. Inspections are conducted at major airports as resources allow.

APHIS/REAC in transit inspections for FY 1992 increased by 46 percent over the figures for FY 1991. The number of in transit inspections is listed below.

#### *In Transit Inspections, FY 1990–92*

FY	In transit inspections
1992	2,379
1991	1,631
1990	1,074

## Complaints

APHIS/REAC investigates complaints about licensed or registered facilities to ensure that regulated animals are receiving proper care. The agency searches continually for dealers, exhibitors, or research facilities that are unlicensed or unregistered. The number of searches for unlicensed or unregistered facilities and the number of complaints investigated during FY 1990–92 are indicated below:

### *Complaints Investigated and Searches Made, FY 1990–92*

FY	Complaints	Searches
1992	589	2,490
1991	771	1,844
1990	657	1,315

## Violations and Investigations

Violations and investigations are combined in this report. When it is determined that a facility is not in compliance, REAC inspectors discuss corrective measures with the responsible official. REAC personnel take appropriate enforcement action when violations are recurrent or flagrant.

REAC personnel conduct reviews and investigate alleged violations. When an investigation reveals apparent violations, a case report and documentation are forwarded to the Regulatory Enforcement staff. Cases appearing to warrant prosecution are forwarded to USDA's Office of the General Counsel (OGC). OGC reviews the case to determine if there is a legally sufficient basis to pursue an enforcement action and prosecutes these cases on behalf of APHIS.

There are several ways to settle a violation case. Less serious violations may be settled with an official notice of warning. More serious violations may be settled with a stipulation offer. If neither of these types of settlements gains compliance, the investigation will be referred to OGC for prosecution through administrative procedures. Cases may be resolved by license suspensions, revocations, cease-and-desist orders, civil penalties, or combinations of these through administrative procedures.

FY 1992 is the first year for the new stipulation system. Stipulations allow alleged violators to pay a fine, have their license suspended, or both, before court proceedings to close the case. A survey through July of FY 1992 shows that stipulations are having the desired results. On followup visits, 57 percent of the facilities had achieved compliance or elected to go out of business, 21 percent were working toward compliance at a slower rate than desired, and 22 percent made little or no effort to achieve compliance after stipulations.

## *Numbers of Investigations Conducted and Disposition*

FY	Cases	Submitted to Regulatory Enforcement staff	Submitted to OGC
1992	980	105	<sup>1</sup> 107
1991	701	125	92
1990	677	101	63

## Cases Resolved

FY	Official warning	Stipulation offered/settled	Decision and order
1992	616	<sup>2</sup> 169/115	63
1991	485	NA	78
1990	252	NA	32

## Sanctions Imposed

FY	Fines imposed	Revocations and suspensions	Cease-and-desist orders
1992	<sup>3</sup> \$286,450	14	48
1991	\$213,350	37	62
1990	\$113,600	21	38

<sup>1</sup>Some of these cases were submitted to the Regulatory Enforcement Staff in FY 1991.

<sup>2</sup>FY 1992 is the first year for the stipulation system.

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$49,750 collected for 115 stipulations settled in FY 1992.

## Liaison With Other Federal Agencies

APHIS/REAC represents USDA on the Interagency Research Animal Committee, whose members come from Federal agencies involved in the care and use of animals in biomedical research. This committee is responsible for interagency coordination of animal care and use concerns and for making contributions to policy development. It also serves as a forum for information exchange and regulation development.

REAC works closely with the Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC). AWIC was established by the National Agricultural Library in response to the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act of 1985. AWIC's mission is to provide information to the regulated community on (1) methods of humane animal care and use; (2) alternatives to the use of live animals in research; (3) possible duplications of research involving animals, and (4) the intent and requirements of the Act. To meet these goals, AWIC's services include extensive use of electronic data bases to answer inquiries from patrons and to prepare bibliographic publications that offer up-to-date information



on topics related to animal welfare. AWIC funds special projects, including the production of training materials, (e.g., videos, slides, etc.) and the sponsorship of scientific meetings concerning animal welfare. AWIC participates in the National Institutes of Health workshops on humane animal care and also conducts workshops that train individuals how to properly meet the information requirements of the Act. AWIC also participates in outreach activities by attending and speaking at meetings of professional societies involved in animal research. In FY 1992, AWIC responded to information requests from 3,057 individuals. In addition to providing researchers with comprehensive literature searches, AWIC distributed 47,522 publications, newsletters, and other information products. AWIC workshops and presentations were provided to more than 1,000 people.

APHIS/REAC also maintains close working relationships with the following Federal agencies regarding regulation and enforcement of the AWA: the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Defense; Department of Veterans Affairs; Marine Mammal Commission; National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce; and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

## Other Activities

APHIS Animal Care personnel actively participate in organizations concerned with the humane care of animals. REAC is represented on committees of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, and the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians. APHIS maintains an active role in the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums and the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science by having staff representatives attend their annual conferences. REAC personnel have acted in the capacity of observer to the Standing Committee for Animal Welfare at the Council of Europe. REAC is also represented in the United States Animal Health Association and has members on both its animal welfare and zoological committees. APHIS Animal Care personnel have been invited by Federal agencies, as well as nongovernmental organizations, to make presentations concerning animal welfare. Headquarters staff and field personnel participate in this activity.

In developing the Exhibition Animal Intern Program, REAC worked closely with member institutions of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

In FY 1992, a joint project between USDA, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the carrier industry was initiated. This study will measure and evaluate physical conditions within the cargo holds of commercial aircraft transporting regulated animals.

## Public Information

APHIS issued eight press releases on animal welfare during FY 1992. These included reports of animal welfare compliance and new regulations.

## Public Correspondence

During FY 1992, APHIS received and responded to inquiries about animal welfare from individual citizens and concerned groups. Also, APHIS received correspondence referred through the Office of the President and members of Congress. Other Federal agencies also refer animal welfare concerns to APHIS for appropriate responses. Listed below are the number of animal welfare inquiries received by APHIS Executive Correspondence during FY 1990-92.

### *Animal Welfare Correspondence Received by APHIS Headquarters, FY 1990-92*

FY	Correspondence received <sup>1</sup>
1992	<sup>2</sup> 16,424
1991	36,951
1990	44,325

<sup>1</sup>Information on the numbers of correspondence received by sector offices is not available.

<sup>2</sup>The lower number for FY 1992 is most likely due to the fact that there were no major regulatory proposals in FY 1992.

## Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

In FY 1992, APHIS received FOIA requests that resulted in the release of 47,426 sheets of paper. Listed below are the number of such requests received for the past 3 fiscal years.

### *FOIA Requests Received by APHIS, FY 1990-92*

FY	FOIA requests	Sheets of paper
1992	573	<sup>1</sup> 47,426
1991	655	48,274
1990	665	NA

<sup>1</sup>The number of sheets sent to requestors is less than half of the actual paperwork necessary to comply with the requests because there are at least two copies made of all requested material. One copy goes to the requestor and one copy stays in the FOIA file.

## Legislative Recommendations

USDA has no recommendations for amending the AWA at this time.

## Glossary of Terms

*Airport inspection*—Individual airline inspections of cargo and baggage areas made at airports for compliance with the AWA regulations and standards.

*Alleged violation*—A violation of the Animal Welfare Act regulations or standards that has been documented as existing but has not been legally concluded.

*Complaints*—(1) A civil or administrative complaint informs the alleged violator of the AWA about allegations charged against him/her. (2) A public complaint is information received from citizens, humane groups, or others concerning possible violations of the AWA, regulations, or standards at animal facilities.

*Compliance*—Compliance indicates that a facility meets all of the regulatory requirements set forth in the AWA regulations and standards.

*Enforcement*—The activities undertaken by USDA and APHIS/REAC personnel to ensure that the AWA's regulations and standards are met. Enforcement includes developing alleged violation cases and taking action in the form of Letters of Warning, warning tickets, administrative complaints, hearings, trials, and other legal procedures and methods to obtain compliance.

*Inspections*—

- *Compliance inspection*—An inspection completed, after licensing or registration, to determine the facility's compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. Compliance inspections include reinspections but not prelicensing inspections.
- *Prelicensing inspection*—Inspection made, after application for licensure has been submitted, to ascertain compliance with the AWA regulations and standards prior to licensing the facility.
- *Reinspection*—Inspection made following a compliance inspection in which one or more violations were documented.
- *Investigation*—Inquiries and examination of allegation(s) that a person or facility is not complying with the AWA, regulations, or standards.

*Registered research facility*—

- An *active registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently utilizes animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.
- An *inactive registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently does not utilize animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

*Searches*—Activity associated with finding unlicensed/unregistered persons or animal facilities.

*Site*—The physical location where animals are used, housed, or maintained by a licensed or registered facility. A licensed/registered facility may have one or more animal sites. A site may be a room, building, outdoor run area, or similar type of facility used to hold or work on animals.

*Stipulation*—An agreement by a violator to accept assessment of a civil penalty, license suspension, or combination of both. The stipulation procedure is used instead of formal administrative hearings. Alleged violators are offered the opportunity to waive a hearing by agreeing to enter into a stipulation, in which case they will pay a specified civil penalty and/or have their license suspended for a specified period.

*Violation*—An area or item, at a registered or licensed facility, alleged by the APHIS inspector as not in compliance with the regulations or standards of the AWA.



## Appendix

**Table 1. Number of Licensees and Registrants (FY 1992)**

	Registered intermediate handlers	Registered carriers	Licensed dealers	Animal exhibitors		Registered research facilities
	Licensed	Registered				
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,527</b>
Alabama	1	0	12	14	0	14
Alaska	3	5	0	8	0	3
Arizona	8	2	10	27	0	12
Arkansas	3	1	149	21	0	9
California	26	12	58	175	1	191
Colorado	6	3	30	24	1	32
Connecticut	6	2	8	28	0	21
Delaware	0	0	2	1	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	7
Florida	24	9	77	219	2	51
Georgia	23	3	29	27	4	26
Hawaii	25	3	5	14	0	4
Idaho	0	1	4	11	0	4
Illinois	7	7	94	79	4	62
Indiana	5	2	66	41	0	19
Iowa	1	1	411	17	5	20
Kansas	1	1	491	12	2	23
Kentucky	6	0	10	10	2	14
Louisiana	3	0	18	10	0	13
Maine	0	2	12	8	0	18
Maryland	4	2	11	17	0	36
Massachusetts	3	3	23	29	1	88
Michigan	1	1	47	48	5	42
Minnesota	1	3	98	29	2	29
Mississippi	0	1	12	11	0	9
Missouri	10	2	1,207	37	0	40
Montana	0	0	5	9	0	6
Nebraska	1	2	206	12	0	15
Nevada	2	0	4	43	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	3	12	0	5
New Jersey	4	1	20	25	1	59
New Mexico	4	3	10	9	1	14
New York	13	11	64	87	1	141
North Carolina	5	3	30	28	6	28
North Dakota	1	1	32	11	1	3
Ohio	3	1	54	47	5	63
Oklahoma	3	0	391	18	1	20
Oregon	5	2	78	25	0	18
Pennsylvania	14	4	158	82	0	97
Puerto Rico	1	6	4	7	1	16
Rhode Island	0	0	0	8	0	11
South Carolina	7	1	9	11	0	7
South Dakota	0	0	77	12	1	4
Tennessee	1	2	24	22	0	26
Texas	23	10	186	96	2	89
Utah	7	3	3	9	0	10
Vermont	0	0	5	3	1	5
Virgin Islands	0	8	0	0	0	0
Virginia	9	2	12	27	2	16
Washington	5	6	16	23	0	28
West Virginia	0	0	7	8	0	5
Wisconsin	6	4	40	65	1	42
Wyoming	0	0	2	1	1	3

## Appendix

**Table 2. Animals Used in Experiments (FY 1992)**

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>2,134,182</b>	<b>124,161</b>	<b>38,592</b>	<b>55,105</b>	<b>375,063</b>	<b>369,585</b>	<b>431,432</b>	<b>210,936</b>	<b>529,308</b>
<b>Total Research Federal Agencies</b>	<b>1,150 137</b>	<b>1,957,564 176,618</b>	<b>119,580 4,581</b>	<b>36,772 1,820</b>	<b>50,010 5,095</b>	<b>349,937 25,126</b>	<b>348,811 20,774</b>	<b>408,824 22,608</b>	<b>161,542 49,394</b>	<b>482,088 47,220</b>
Alabama	12	14,673	2,536	337	1,042	1,731	714	2,817	3,941	1,555
Alaska	3	324	14	12	0	0	0	12	0	286
Arizona	7	6,195	672	167	100	1,175	1,031	1,997	1,022	31
Arkansas	8	69,671	222	27	10	679	251	598	2,071	65,813
California	140	245,542	5,617	5,715	3,907	35,323	62,477	86,287	20,316	25,900
Colorado	20	32,690	5,871	933	67	3,293	12,772	3,408	2,924	3,422
Connecticut	17	25,215	2,976	113	307	5,786	5,144	3,805	1,198	5,886
Delaware	6	100,486	1,234	89	75	14,529	27,786	1,256	256	55,261
District of Columbia	7	3,381	694	620	8	184	381	686	393	415
Florida	29	39,960	2,694	631	3,718	1,714	829	7,034	20,741	2,599
Georgia	19	42,225	2,704	899	2,588	641	13,877	9,939	4,445	7,132
Hawaii	2	2,893	0	4	0	250	2,313	216	75	35
Idaho	4	455	18	0	0	74	0	187	85	91
Illinois	49	68,391	4,975	1,291	800	16,279	14,284	19,454	4,688	6,620
Indiana	12	22,160	3,065	176	312	8,546	2,055	6,411	585	1,010
Iowa	15	46,314	2,694	909	968	5,296	22,442	7,412	3,632	2,961
Kansas	21	41,957	1,867	762	4	7,252	20,846	6,460	2,774	1,992
Kentucky	7	10,031	378	355	4	420	1,565	1,973	255	5,081
Louisiana	12	20,187	1,852	1,765	6,472	1,010	822	3,894	1,146	3,226
Maine	15	1,158	55	43	0	50	72	631	273	34
Maryland	28	30,188	1,938	707	1,261	6,092	4,092	7,996	2,593	5,509
Massachusetts	76	59,289	1,883	261	3,764	8,753	9,939	18,151	5,983	10,555
Michigan	35	55,445	5,570	1,836	982	10,046	4,428	14,040	4,953	13,590
Minnesota	20	42,934	4,664	1,706	89	9,336	8,531	6,814	10,303	1,491
Mississippi	5	2,544	758	48	25	21	187	724	482	299
Missouri	35	48,843	7,108	3,129	80	6,689	11,678	10,005	5,632	4,522
Montana	4	1,807	0	20	16	543	30	848	47	303
Nebraska	13	63,738	1,712	1,423	44	3,546	23,384	3,783	15,257	14,589
Nevada	1	1,071	139	0	0	429	21	246	186	50
New Hampshire	4	1,463	12	205	0	92	122	344	238	450
New Jersey	44	146,360	8,398	574	3,414	63,999	18,358	37,767	5,054	8,796
New Mexico	8	2,130	504	21	335	122	140	129	13	866
New York	92	127,697	5,890	1,558	2,193	31,636	29,037	17,085	2,178	38,120
North Carolina	22	55,004	4,835	1,648	2,175	7,455	5,173	12,882	5,100	15,736
North Dakota	2	3,845	19	15	0	60	695	104	342	2,610
Ohio	55	66,494	4,543	1,059	177	24,355	5,499	23,307	4,524	3,030
Oklahoma	14	4,941	1,285	396	183	251	338	960	630	898
Oregon	13	5,713	239	203	564	1,591	654	1,431	664	367
Pennsylvania	79	109,841	11,178	2,724	1,264	37,003	6,752	32,561	4,306	14,053
Puerto Rico	8	6,608	584	322	2,284	474	130	611	2,087	116
Rhode Island	7	3,063	74	235	87	369	40	455	542	1,261
South Carolina	7	8,049	480	475	103	735	1,400	1,013	532	3,311
South Dakota	3	2,937	30	15	7	14	46	151	2,633	41
Tennessee	18	14,328	1,403	276	324	1,390	2,043	5,636	2,555	701
Texas	69	72,860	7,125	908	4,671	9,377	7,942	25,856	6,362	10,619
Utah	7	11,668	577	100	9	1,628	800	2,357	597	5,600
Vermont	3	2,566	59	40	9	377	72	1,151	75	783
Virginia	14	126,331	2,104	496	1,475	2,597	4,065	4,449	851	110,294
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	24	23,119	1,158	254	1,632	7,418	5,665	3,275	778	2,939
West Virginia	4	1,566	75	72	0	560	138	319	108	294
Wisconsin	29	57,451	5,059	1,164	2,461	8,695	7,749	9,851	3,589	18,883
Wyoming	2	3,763	39	34	0	52	2	46	1,528	2,062



# Appendix

**Table 3. Animals Used in Experiments, No Pain—No Drugs (FY 1992)**

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,241,373</b>	<b>47,388</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>28,540</b>	<b>216,674</b>	<b>221,619</b>	<b>244,798</b>	<b>105,571</b>	<b>359,773</b>
<b>Total Research Federal Agencies</b>	<b>870 87</b>	<b>1,134,223 107,150</b>	<b>46,948 440</b>	<b>16,675 335</b>	<b>25,620 2,920</b>	<b>205,420 11,254</b>	<b>208,320 13,299</b>	<b>238,860 5,938</b>	<b>71,811 33,760</b>	<b>320,569 39,204</b>
Alabama	11	8,550	800	278	1,014	1,209	469	703	3,427	650
Alaska	1	201	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	177
Arizona	4	1,155	31	2	81	533	14	452	11	31
Arkansas	6	66,567	121	0	10	0	251	58	1,906	64,221
California	104	147,023	1,828	2,004	1,447	26,286	29,605	56,674	10,870	18,309
Colorado	15	13,998	1,466	807	38	799	6,071	901	1,942	1,974
Connecticut	13	10,013	108	23	46	3,272	3,547	2,210	12	795
Delaware	6	89,647	494	0	14	8,487	26,286	1,117	197	53,052
District of Columbia	5	721	3	0	8	78	372	156	0	104
Florida	18	6,245	228	29	0	811	394	2,415	163	2,205
Georgia	13	14,727	1,493	264	1,271	405	547	6,073	451	4,223
Hawaii	1	2,494	0	0	0	250	2,213	13	0	18
Idaho	4	271	3	0	0	6	0	148	23	91
Illinois	38	42,586	1,790	880	491	9,572	9,956	11,422	2,683	5,792
Indiana	10	12,317	1,021	39	289	5,293	926	4,137	236	376
Iowa	11	29,063	1,042	614	883	4,343	13,625	4,011	2,972	1,573
Kansas	18	17,315	1,439	698	0	577	7,499	3,257	1,950	1,895
Kentucky	5	3,491	61	43	0	84	211	1,039	76	1,977
Louisiana	8	11,423	626	784	5,063	255	258	939	674	2,824
Maine	11	877	1	11	0	50	33	582	170	30
Maryland	21	10,313	122	23	368	2,059	3,279	2,377	77	2,008
Massachusetts	59	23,630	359	8	1,352	4,232	2,442	7,967	1,588	5,682
Michigan	22	33,288	2,286	787	751	7,651	2,286	7,634	2,473	9,420
Minnesota	14	21,217	871	875	42	4,339	7,660	2,818	4,361	251
Mississippi	3	378	40	0	4	13	27	62	214	18
Missouri	28	29,627	4,447	2,751	25	4,102	7,507	5,016	4,267	1,512
Montana	4	988	0	4	16	413	19	505	31	0
Nebraska	9	54,273	1,387	1,206	41	2,324	22,611	822	14,291	11,591
Nevada	1	833	128	0	0	429	21	205	0	50
New Hampshire	2	629	0	20	0	73	27	103	5	401
New Jersey	39	87,535	4,333	128	1,592	34,974	13,141	28,118	1,038	4,211
New Mexico	7	1,277	309	21	286	104	101	21	6	429
New York	69	90,802	2,304	762	1,243	21,152	23,549	10,952	374	30,466
North Carolina	18	23,002	1,554	541	1,524	4,508	2,592	6,031	1,593	4,659
North Dakota	2	2,855	19	15	0	0	695	98	200	1,828
Ohio	39	42,194	2,072	678	159	19,409	2,435	15,946	284	1,211
Oklahoma	12	2,101	476	49	0	20	119	592	405	440
Oregon	11	1,523	44	88	178	151	300	714	22	26
Pennsylvania	59	64,560	7,090	1,222	766	20,718	2,874	24,356	1,868	5,666
Puerto Rico	7	2,635	207	53	905	284	79	315	719	73
Rhode Island	6	912	0	0	11	0	34	60	0	807
South Carolina	6	2,404	66	28	0	328	46	485	44	1,407
South Dakota	3	2,695	9	15	7	2	4	6	2,611	41
Tennessee	16	4,254	366	55	137	667	932	1,584	337	176
Texas	49	27,888	2,050	297	880	3,660	2,022	13,763	2,583	2,633
Utah	4	10,168	278	85	0	1,598	740	1,814	221	5,432
Vermont	3	1,674	8	11	0	353	67	420	32	783
Virginia	13	55,336	934	164	1,215	1,533	816	2,018	159	48,497
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	16	8,882	113	29	1,231	158	3,361	1,264	182	2,544
West Virginia	2	191	0	0	0	95	9	64	0	23
Wisconsin	23	43,904	2,521	250	2,232	7,711	6,248	6,376	2,609	15,957
Wyoming	1	3,571	0	22	0	50	0	35	1,454	2,010

Table 4. Animals Used in Experiments, With Pain —With Drugs (FY 1992)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>772,601</b>	<b>75,213</b>	<b>20,034</b>	<b>25,594</b>	<b>119,997</b>	<b>110,029</b>	<b>173,192</b>	<b>102,179</b>	<b>146,363</b>
<b>Total Research Federal Agencies</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>711,593</b>	<b>71,379</b>	<b>18,561</b>	<b>23,582</b>	<b>109,970</b>	<b>105,025</b>	<b>156,937</b>	<b>87,115</b>	<b>139,024</b>
	<b>119</b>	<b>61,008</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>16,255</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>7,339</b>
Alabama	9	6,123	1,736	59	28	522	245	2,114	514	905
Alaska	3	123	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Arizona	6	5,003	641	165	19	642	987	1,545	1,004	0
Arkansas	5	3,084	101	27	0	669	0	540	155	1,592
California	87	91,317	3,638	2,796	2,451	4,570	32,140	28,825	9,423	7,474
Colorado	14	10,191	4,405	126	29	1,167	315	1,719	982	1,448
Connecticut	13	14,363	2,753	90	261	2,241	1,582	1,159	1,186	5,091
Delaware	6	10,185	689	89	61	5,526	1,500	52	59	2,209
District of Columbia	5	2,658	691	620	0	106	9	530	393	309
Florida	16	33,436	2,466	602	3,700	799	435	4,475	20,565	394
Georgia	17	22,794	1,211	552	1,317	147	8,915	3,866	3,984	2,802
Hawaii	2	258	0	4	0	0	100	62	75	17
Idaho	2	145	15	0	0	68	0	0	62	0
Illinois	37	23,323	3,094	387	290	5,751	3,426	7,627	1,945	803
Indiana	9	7,198	1,998	137	21	887	1,129	2,104	338	584
Iowa	11	9,260	1,357	187	85	953	1,229	3,401	660	1,388
Kansas	11	5,544	424	64	4	1,584	802	1,999	579	88
Kentucky	5	6,352	317	312	4	336	1,354	746	179	3,104
Louisiana	7	8,192	1,226	981	837	755	564	2,955	472	402
Maine	7	281	54	32	0	0	39	49	103	4
Maryland	20	19,626	1,816	684	893	3,981	804	5,522	2,516	3,410
Massachusetts	57	35,079	1,524	253	2,412	4,097	7,457	10,092	4,371	4,873
Michigan	27	20,240	3,284	1,013	200	1,859	1,740	5,978	1,996	4,170
Minnesota	14	18,778	3,746	575	47	4,631	469	3,532	4,868	910
Mississippi	4	2,166	718	48	21	8	160	662	268	281
Missouri	25	16,280	2,579	358	55	1,116	3,151	4,908	1,335	2,778
Montana	3	689	0	16	0	0	11	343	16	303
Nebraska	12	9,385	313	217	3	1,162	773	2,958	961	2,998
Nevada	1	238	11	0	0	0	0	41	186	0
New Hampshire	4	834	12	185	0	19	95	241	233	49
New Jersey	34	54,663	3,922	446	1,798	26,526	5,217	8,155	4,014	4,585
New Mexico	7	853	195	0	49	18	39	108	7	437
New York	64	35,077	3,485	792	941	10,290	4,544	6,023	1,796	7,206
North Carolina	18	29,897	3,265	1,080	651	2,172	2,581	6,028	3,043	11,077
North Dakota	2	990	0	0	0	60	0	6	142	782
Ohio	41	20,772	2,466	381	18	2,844	3,059	6,339	4,164	1,501
Oklahoma	9	2,809	809	347	183	231	219	368	194	458
Oregon	9	4,188	195	115	386	1,440	354	717	640	341
Pennsylvania	49	36,930	4,019	1,462	430	12,953	3,878	7,085	2,438	4,665
Puerto Rico	5	3,751	364	246	1,379	187	51	132	1,349	43
Rhode Island	5	2,151	74	235	76	369	6	395	542	454
South Carolina	6	5,004	414	447	103	407	1,354	528	488	1,263
South Dakota	2	242	21	0	0	12	42	145	22	0
Tennessee	14	8,206	1,025	221	187	723	1,111	2,199	2,215	525
Texas	45	44,460	5,075	611	3,790	5,561	5,889	11,870	3,769	7,895
Utah	7	1,205	299	15	9	30	60	253	371	168
Vermont	2	892	51	29	9	24	5	731	43	0
Virginia	8	55,072	1,170	332	207	1,038	3,249	2,431	692	45,953
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	17	7,203	1,045	225	399	228	2,304	2,011	596	395
West Virginia	4	1,375	75	72	0	465	129	255	108	271
Wisconsin	18	12,516	2,538	914	229	794	1,501	3,102	980	2,458
Wyoming	2	192	39	12	0	2	2	11	74	52



## Appendix

**Table 5. Animals Used in Experiments, With Pain —No Drugs (FY 1992)**

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>120,208</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>38,392</b>	<b>37,937</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>23,172</b>
<b>Total Research Federal Agencies</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>111,748</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>34,547</b>	<b>35,466</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>22,495</b>
	<b>21</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>677</b>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	37	0	0	0	0	30	0	7	0
Arkansas	1	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
California	10	7,202	151	915	9	4,467	732	788	23	117
Colorado	2	8,501	0	0	0	1,327	6,386	788	0	0
Connecticut	4	839	115	0	0	273	15	436	0	0
Delaware	3	654	51	0	0	516	0	87	0	0
District of Columbia	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Florida	3	279	0	0	18	104	0	144	13	0
Georgia	2	4,704	0	83	0	89	4,415	0	10	107
Hawaii	1	141	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0
Idaho	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Illinois	8	2,482	91	24	19	956	902	405	60	25
Indiana	4	2,645	46	0	2	2,366	0	170	11	50
Iowa	3	7,991	295	108	0	0	7,588	0	0	0
Kansas	5	19,098	4	0	0	5,091	12,545	1,204	245	9
Kentucky	1	188	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Louisiana	1	572	0	0	572	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	3	249	0	0	0	52	9	97	0	91
Massachusetts	5	580	0	0	0	424	40	92	24	0
Michigan	7	1,917	0	36	31	536	402	428	484	0
Minnesota	4	2,939	47	256	0	366	402	464	1,074	330
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	5	2,936	82	20	0	1,471	1,020	81	30	232
Montana	1	130	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	80	12	0	0	60	0	3	5	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	17	4,162	143	0	24	2,499	0	1,494	2	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	9	1,818	101	4	9	194	944	110	8	448
North Carolina	6	2,105	16	27	0	775	0	823	464	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8	3,528	5	0	0	2,102	5	1,022	76	318
Oklahoma	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Oregon	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	12	8,351	9	40	68	3,332	0	1,120	0	3,722
Puerto Rico	2	222	13	23	0	3	0	164	19	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	641
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	1,868	12	0	0	0	0	1,853	3	0
Texas	7	512	0	0	1	156	31	223	10	91
Utah	2	295	0	0	0	0	0	290	5	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	15,923	0	0	53	26	0	0	0	15,844
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	7,034	0	0	2	7,032	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	1,031	0	0	0	190	0	373	0	468
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0







